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specific way in which the charter of 1609 made it possible for the Puritan element, led by Sandys and favoring representative government in America, to secure control of the company.

The index to the book is excellent. There is no bibliography but a list of books referred to is given.

*The Quakers of Iowa.* By Louis Thomas Jones, Ph.D., (Iowa City, Iowa) pp. 360. 1914.

This volume is a thesis submitted to the history faculty of the State University of Iowa in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the doctorate degree. After a brief discussion of Quakers in England and in the American colonies the writer drops suddenly into the heart of his story.

The Quakers were among the earliest settlers in Iowa, locating soon after the Black Hawk war and the consequent Black Hawk purchase had freed the country around Burlington of the natives. Isaac Pigeon of South Carolina and Aaron Street of Salem, Indiana, were the pioneers. They named their new city in remembrance of Streets old home, at Salem, Indiana. The greater number of the settlers seem to have migrated from Indiana. In 1837 a company of nine families from Cherry Grove Monthly Meeting, near Williamsburg, Wayne county, Indiana arrived. A catalogue of two scores of names of these Iowa pioneers shows that they were really a Hoosier colony. They were a part of the Indiana Quaker community till the Western Quarterly Meeting at Bloomfield gave them permission to establish their own Monthly Meeting in 1838. But one would have to retell the whole story to show how closely the history of the Iowa Quakers is related to those of Indiana.

The author discusses the pioneer struggles of the early Quaker communities of Iowa, their form of worship, their dissenting churches, their benevolent and educational enterprises, their social life and customs. Copious notes indicate the thoroughness of the investigation. It is an inexcusable mistake to put the notes at the close of the volume, however. It is bad enough to have to stop reading and go to the foot of the page to read a note but to be compelled to go to the back of the book is too much.

*The Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly* for April contains a forty-five page article by Calvin Young on the "Birthplace of Little Turtle." According to Mr.

Young, Little Turtle was born near Blue River lake, two miles northwest of Cherubusco in Whitley county, Indiana. He was the son of a Miami chief and a Mohican squaw. He was with Burgoyne on the march down to Saratoga; in 1780 he led the Miami warriors at the massacre of La Balme and his party eight miles southwest of Fort Wayne; he defeated Colonel Hardin north of Fort Wayne in 1790; the next year he inflicted the disastrous massacre on the regular army under St. Clair at Fort Recovery; in 1794 and 1795 he was outgeneraled by Wayne and his power broken at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. After that he became a firm friend to the white people. He died at Fort Wayne at the beginning of the war of 1812. The article contains a great deal of information not easily accessible elsewhere.

*One Hundred Topics in Iowa History* in the title of a 44 page pamphlet by Dan Elbert Clark. The author has arranged 100 important topics covering the field of Iowa History, giving under each topic from four to ten references. The pamphlet is intended for the use of clubs studying State history.

New Harmony is preparing for an elaborate centennial celebration June 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 13. The program provides for Rapp day, Devotional day, Owen day, Woman day, Indiana day, Fraternal day and Posey County day. Among the orators are George B. Lockwood, author of the *New Harmony Movement*, Benjamin Bosse, Mayor of Evansville, Ex-President Taft, Charles W. Fairbanks, Governor Samuel Ralston, Senator John Kern, Senator B. F. Shiveley, Judge John M. Lewis, James E. Watson, Major G. V. Menzies. The feature that appeals most to the historian is the Historical Pageant by the school children. The pageant will represent Pre-Rappite, Rappite, and Owenite-periods. This work has been arranged and prepared by Miss Charity Dye, of Indianapolis.

Henry County Historical Society held its twenty-eighth annual meeting at its home, formerly the residence of General William Grose, at Newcastle April 30, 1914.

The invocation was given by Rev. D. H. Lewis of the Friend's Church, followed by a piano solo by Miss Mabel Neff. After the appointing of committees the real program of the day was given. Clarence H. Smith read a paper on the Henry County Seminary in

the early fifties. This was prepared from material contained in a diary, which his mother, the late Katherine Taylor Smith had kept in her sixteenth year. The paper dealt largely with the frivolities of boys and girls sixty years ago and was conclusive proof that they were of much the same stuff as the boys and girls in school today. At that time the instructors were Russel B. Abbott, a graduate of Indiana University in 1847, and James A. Ferris, and so popular was the school that students came from all parts of Henry, Delaware and Randolph counties. They also had a school paper and it dealt in personalities very much after the manner of school papers today. Here is a sample of the verse from its pages:

"The Mouse that trusts to one poor hole  
Can never be a mouse of any soul."

Bear's grease and cinnamon oil seem to have been used to such an extent on the heads of the boys that an indignation meeting was held and very drastic resolutions drawn up and unanimously approved. If the "odor" was not abated voluntarily it was resolved to place a mustard plaster on the heads of the offenders in order "to draw the judgment out of their feet."

The historical sketch of Mr. Seth Stafford who died last October at the age of 83 was a most interesting production. One statement in the sketch was, that of the many schools taught by Mr. Stafford, in at least one of them his compensation was only \$10 per month and he paid his own board. There were two or three in the audience who had been pupils of this fine old pioneer and they testified as to his worth as a teacher.

A similar sketch of the late Christian Swain, of Prairie township, the man who lived to be more than 100 years old, was read by J. J. Hoover of Springport.

After an original reading by John Marts every one was invited to the large dining rooms where the usual bountiful and excellent dinner was served and enjoyed.

The report of the nominating committee was read immediately after dinner, and was approved. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, William H. Keesling, Mechanicsburg; Secretary, Lillian E. Chambers, Newcastle; Treasurer, A. W. Saint, Newcastle; Trustee, J. H. Hewitt.

The president then called for donations and loans to the society of relics and rare articles of historic value. Mr. Edward Smith made the society the tender of pictures of his father and mother, the late Lewis and Barbara Smith. Mrs. Watson of Dunreith tendered copies of Vicksburg and Memphis papers of the Civil War days.

One of the best prepared and most interesting papers read by any one on the early history of Indiana, was that by Dr. James A. Woodburn. His subject was "Early Life and Local Color in Indiana" and dealt mainly with the portion of the State that was called the New Purchase, a tract from which 37 counties of the State were afterwards organized.

At the close of his paper Dr. Woodburn was given a vote of thanks for his fine entertainment of the afternoon. He certainly made a warm spot for himself in the hearts of the members of the Henry County Historical Society, who hope to have him with them again at some future time.

A paper contributed by Daniel W. Newby of Kansas on Rich-Square and Pleasant Hill as he knew them sixty years ago was read by Mrs. Benjamin S. Parker. A memorial sketch of Elias and Clarkson Phelps, prepared by Professor Reece a grandson of the former, told the story of two of the notable and noble men of the county.

The meeting adjourned to meet in semi-annual session the last Thursday in October 1914.

Lillian E. Chambers, Secretary.

William M. Sweet, Professor of History, DePauw University, addressed the History Club of Indiana University on "Bishop Simpson and the Funeral of President Lincoln." Among the many suggestive things pointed out he emphasized the close relation between Lincoln's Administration and the churches. The preachers exerted a great influence on the people during that period and that influence was always on the side of law and order. The close personal friendship of the President for Bishop Simpson was also evidenced. The address and the visit were appreciated.

Laura Hostetter, a special writer on the *Evansville Courier* has published in the *Sunday Courier* a series of articles on New Harmony. The charm of this quaint old community still remains. Miss Hostetter has found a large circle of interested readers. The articles have been copied in several local papers, especially by the New

Harmony *Times*. Although New Harmony is the subject of an extensive literature Miss Hostetter has found a great deal of new matter of interest that had hitherto escaped the historian.

Salem, the county seat of Washington county, is one of the centennial towns of 1914. It is preparing for a celebration and "Home-Coming Week" in October. Some fine people with good blood in their veins and ideas in their heads came into that community a hundred years ago. Salem was laid out in the spring of 1814, Jonathan Lindley being one of the founders of the town. A worthy celebration of the event was held in Salem on Saturday April 4. People came from different parts of the county and the town put on a gala appearance. At a public meeting in the opera house there were suitable exercises. Mr. C. N. Lindley, President of the State Horticultural Society, read a brief history of the settlement of Salem. Professor J. A. Woodburn, of Indiana University, gave an address on "Early Life in Indiana," and Professor U. G. Weatherly, of the University, spoke briefly of the significances of the celebration, and the sterling characteristics of the early settlers. Salem and Washington county have a history that is well worth celebrating. The county deserves a good local history society.

Samuel B. Wells, editor of the *Scott County Journal*, published in that paper, April 1, an interesting story of the Underground Railroad operation before the War. The article includes a graphic description of the St. Louis Slave Market as witnessed by P. T. Lambert in 1856.

*The Western Sun*, April 3, has an account of the old Fort which has stood at White Oak Springs near Petersburg since the war of 1812. It is said to have been erected by Woolsey Pride and was formerly surrounded by a stockade. It was a two story log building with port holes from the second story. It is not known definitely that it was ever besieged by Indians. A good account of the fort is given by Col. William M. Cockrum in his *Pioneer History of Indiana* page 169.

Dr. W. W. Sweet of DePauw University addressed the Illinois State Historical Society at Springfield, May 7, on "The Methodist Church and Reconstruction."

Rockville and Parke county are joining the procession of local communities that are looking forward to the Centennial Celebration. The town has a few years to go yet before it reaches the hundred mark, but under the leadership of the "Hoosier Club" and other literary clubs of the county preparation is to be made by a study of local history and local topics. A beginning was made by a meeting in Rockville on Friday evening April 17, at which Professor James A. Woodburn read his paper on "Early Life and Local Color in the New Purchase." There was good attendance and the interest indicates that the associated clubs and the people of the community will respond to the spirit of the movement. Mrs. Rufus Dooley, President of the Hoosier Club, and Mr. Walter Furguson, one of the executive officers are actively interested in the Centennial movement.

*The Washington Historical Quarterly* for April contains the journal of John Works, June, October, 1825. Works was an officer in the Hudson's Bay Company. The *Washington Quarterly* has already published a great many of the documents of this early life in the northwest. These have the advantage over most historical source materials in that they are entertaining reading.

*The Danville Republican*, April 2, has an account of the last service by the Christian church of that town in their old building. The occasion was celebrated by reviews of the different church activities during its career since 1844. Such celebrations have permanent value in arousing attachment to local institutions.

*The Corydon Democrat* celebrated its 58th birthday April 15. It was founded by Simeon K. Wolfe who represented the Second District in Congress 1873-1875. Among its later editors were S. M. Stockslager, who sat in the 47th Congress for the Third District, Amzi Brewster who served sixteen years as county auditor, Smith Askren who sat fourteen years in the State Legislature, George K. Gwartney who was prosecuting attorney, and Charles W. Thomas who was school superintendent for thirteen years and once candidate for State Superintendent. Lew M. O'Bannon is editor at present.

The March number of the *Bulletin of the Indiana State Library* was devoted largely to the forthcoming Indiana Centennial celebration. The leading article is an argument by Miss McNitt for a cen-

ennial memorial building. Attention is called to the fact that the State Library is overcrowded, that much valuable material is being lost every year for want of a building in which to store it, and lastly pictures of some of the beautiful State Museum buildings recently erected by our neighbor States are given.

The *Salem Democrat*, April 22, has a page of interesting reminiscences by Joseph Cartwright a pioneer of Washington county now living in Garden City, Mo. His descriptions of life and customs preceding and during the War are well done.

*The Attica Ledger-Press* has just completed an excellent work in local history in the form of a county land owner's map 29x43 inches.

The founding of three new party organs in the past year is a significant fact in politics as well as in newspaper history. February 1, 1914, the Elkhart *Progressive Democrat*, a daily, appeared. James A. Bell is general manager. About one year ago George B. Lockwood began the publication of the *Indiana State Journal* at Muncie with an office at Indianapolis. This paper bears the file number of the old *Indiana State Journal* which for almost a century pleaded the cause of Whig and Republican politics. It is the organ of the Republican party, freely and frankly Republican. March 6, 1914 appeared the first number of *The Citizen*, the organ of the Progressive party. Its editor is George W. Stout of Indianapolis, at which place it is published.

These papers are all distinctly partisan, though not in the old sense of promoting party success at any price. Each represents distinct principles of government, and each stands for clean party performance.